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10/559,795	12/08/2005	Masakatsu Nitawaki	107348-00543	7495
4372	7590	02/26/2010	EXAMINER	
ARENT FOX LLP			LUGO, CARLOS	
1050 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.				
SUITE 400			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20036			3673	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/559,795	Applicant(s) NITAWAKI ET AL.
	Examiner CARLOS LUGO	Art Unit 3673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 February 2010.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 3-8 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1 and 3-8 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 July 2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS-68)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on February 18, 2010.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. **Claim 1 is rejected** on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 4 of U.S. Patent No. 7,217,899 to Hidaka et al (Hidaka). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because:

Claim 1 of the current application requires a vehicle door outer handle system comprising an operating handle comprising a handle main body made of a synthetic resin and a cover made of a synthetic resin so as to cover the outer side of the handle main body; a pair of electrodes; a circuit board; a detection circuit for detecting a change in capacitance between the electrodes; that the electrodes are patterned on the circuit board and that the pair of electrodes are provided on one side of the circuit board and the detection member mounted to the opposite side of the board.

These limitation are already covered b claims 1 and 4 of the '899 patent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1 and 3-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Pat No 6,740,834 to Sueyoshi et al (Sueyoshi '834).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131.

Sueyoshi '834 discloses a vehicle door outer handle system comprising an operating handle (67) comprising a handle main body made of a synthetic resin and a cover made of a synthetic resin so as to cover the outer side of the handle main body.

The operating handle is disposed on an outer side of a vehicle door. A pair of electrodes (104); and a circuit board (109), on which is provided a detection circuit (34) for detecting a change in capacitance between the electrodes, is housed within the operating handle. The electrodes (104) are patterned on the circuit board (109). The ground plate and the electrodes are covered by a covering portion made of a synthetic resin (110). The pair of electrodes (104) are provided on one side of the circuit board (109) and the detection member (34) mounted to the opposite side of the board.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1 and 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat No 6,075,294 to Van den Boom et al (Van den Boom) in view of US Pat No 5,304,967 to Hayashi and US Pat No 6,740,834 to Sueyoshi et al (Sueyoshi '834).

Regarding claim 1, Van den Boom discloses a vehicle door outer handle system comprising an operating handle (13) comprising a handle main body made of a synthetic resin and a cover (29) made of a synthetic resin so as to cover the outer side of the handle main body (28).

The operating handle is disposed on an outer side of a vehicle door. A pair of electrodes (30); and a circuit board (34).

However, Van den Boom fails to positively disclose that the electrodes are patterned on the circuit board.

Hayashi teaches that it is well known in the art to provide a circuit board (43) having electrodes (52-56) patterned on it (Col. 8 Lines 1-11).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the electrodes described by Van den Boom patterned on the circuit board, as taught by Hayashi, in order to organize all the circuit components in a single component.

Van den Boom also fails to disclose that the ground plate and the electrodes are covered by a covering portion made of a synthetic resin.

Sueyoshi '834 teaches that it is well known in the art to use a potting material (110) for covering certain electronic elements.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the plate and electrodes described by Van den Boom, encapsulated in a resin material, as taught by Sueyoshi '834, in order to provide protection to the members.

Van den Boom further fails to disclose that among opposite faces of the circuit board, a component of the detection circuit is mounted on the face on the side opposite to the face where the electrodes are patterned.

Sueyoshi '834 teaches that it is well known in the art to provide a pair of electrodes (104) on one side of a circuit board (109) and a detection member (34) mounted to the opposite side of the board.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the device described by Van den Boom, with a detection member, as taught by Sueyoshi '834, in order to detect the change in capacitance instead of generating an energy field as a detector.

As to claims 3/1 and 3/2, Van den Boom, as modified by Sueyoshi '834, illustrates that among opposite faces of the circuit board, the electrodes are capable of being patterned on the face on the vehicle side.

As to claim 4, Van den Boom illustrates that a sensor unit, which comprises the electrodes, the circuit board, and a covering portion made of a synthetic resin and covering the electrodes and the circuit board, is fixedly housed in a housing recess formed in the handle main body so as to open on the cover side.

As to claim 5, Van den Boom illustrates that the electrodes (30) and the circuit board (34) are mounted on a holder (surface of 28 in contact with the sensor unit), a majority of the holder is covered by the covering portion so as to form a part of the sensor unit.

As to claim 6, Van den Boom illustrates that a ground plate (36) forming a part of the sensor unit is mounted on the holder so as to cover the electrodes and is covered by the covering portion (29).

8. Claims 7 an 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat No 6,075,294 to Van den Boom et al (Van den Boom) in view of US Pat No 5,304,967 to Hayashi and US Pat No 6,740,834 to Sueyoshi et al (Sueyoshi '834) as applied to claims 4 and 5, and further in view of US Pat No 6,769,154 to Klein et al (Klein).

Van den Boom, as modified by Hayashi and Sueyoshi '834, fails to disclose the holder is a separate member that is mounted on the handle main body. Van den Boom discloses that the handle main body acts as a holder.

Klein teaches that it is well known in the art to provide a holder (15) that holds electric components (16) inside a handle main body. As to the shape of the part that holds the holder in the main handle body, the shape is considered as a design

consideration within the art that has no critically. The shape of this receiving part would be according to the holder specifications and/or shape that are best for fitting the holder in the handle main body.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the handle main body described by Van den Boom, as modified by Hayashi and Sueyoshi '834, with a holder member, as taught by Klein, in order to hold in place the components inside the handle main body.

9. Claims 7 an 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat US Pat No 6,740,834 to Sueyoshi et al (Sueyoshi '834) as applied to claims 4 and 5, and further in view of US Pat No 6,769,154 to Klein et al (Klein).

Sueyoshi '834 fails to disclose the holder is a separate member that is mounted on the handle main body.

Klein teaches that it is well known in the art to provide a holder (15) that holds electric components (16) inside a handle main body. As to the shape of the part that holds the holder in the main handle body, the shape is considered as a design consideration within the art that has no critically. The shape of this receiving part would be according to the holder specifications and/or shape that are best for fitting the holder in the handle main body.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the handle main body described by Sueyoshi '834 with a holder member, as taught by Klein, in order to hold in place the components inside the handle main body.

Response to Arguments

10. In view of the new rejection presented in this Office Action, a new non-final rejection has been made on the record.

Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CARLOS LUGO whose telephone number is (571)272-7058. The examiner can normally be reached on 10-7pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Cuomo can be reached on 571-272-6856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Carlos Lugo/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3673

February 22, 2010.